

# TAFT, KNOX AND ROOT FAVOR SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IN PEACE

Address Letters to Society Formed in Baltimore Urging Arbitration Instead of War.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—There was organized last night at the residence of Theodore Marburg, the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, which will devote itself principally to issuing articles by leading men of all countries on subjects indicated by the title of the organization and to organizing meetings of national scope in various parts of the country from time to time, with a view to educating the people as to the desirability of promoting the peace of the world by settling points of international controversy in the same general way in which differences between individuals are now settled. In the meeting the following letters were read:

**Taft's Best Wishes.**  
"The White House, Washington, Jan. 31, 1910.  
"My Dear Mr. Marburg: I have learned with interest of the plans to found an 'American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.' The leaflets which you propose to publish, together with the meetings of national scope of the plans to hold from time to time, may have a very great influence on the development of public opinion in this subject. If the proposed court of arbitral justice at The Hague becomes an accomplished fact, there will still remain the task of securing the adherence of a number of powers to the court and the very important task of so cultivating opinion in various countries as to incline governments to resort to the court when occasion calls for it. There is no other single way in which the cause of peace and disarmament can be so effectively promoted as by the firm establishment of a permanent international court of justice.

**From Mr. Knox.**  
"Department of State, Washington, Feb. 3, 1910.  
"My Dear Mr. Marburg: You are quite right in assuming that I take not only a keen personal, but official, interest in the movement for which your society is to be organized, for, as you are doubtless aware, I have, in an identical circular note, dated Oct. 18, 1902, urged the powers to invest the international prize court with the jurisdiction and functions of a court of arbitral justice, thus completing the work of the second Hague peace conference by carrying into effect its recommendation that the court of arbitral justice be constituted through diplomatic channels.

"Should the identical note be favorably received and should the court of arbitral justice be thus constituted, the consenting nations would have a permanent international tribunal for the judicial determination of controversies arising out of peace, as well as war, and it cannot be doubted that such a tribunal would, in large measure, render to nations the services which national courts have performed for private litigants.

By the settlement of controversies susceptible of judicial determination before they have reached an acute stage, the causes of war would be minimized and a first step taken toward the gradual decrease of armament.

"Regretting my inability to testify by my presence the great interest I have in the organization of your society, I am, very sincerely,  
"P. C. Knox."  
**From Secretary Root.**  
"United States Senate, Washington, Feb. 2, 1910.  
"Mr. Dear Mr. Marburg—I beg to say to your guests that I sympathize very strongly with their object and believe that the proposed organization is adapted to render a great public service. I assume that the new organization is to have a definite, specific object, which may be indicated by the emphasize the word 'judicial' in its title to indicate a distinction between that kind of settlement of international disputes and the ordinary arbitration, as has been understood in the past, and is understood now.

"I assume that you are going to urge that disputes between nations shall be settled by judges acting under the judicial sense of honorable obligation with a judicial idea of impartiality, rather than by diplomats, acting under the diplomatic ideas of honorable obligation and feeling bound to negotiate a settlement rather than to pass without fear or favor upon questions of fact and law. It seems to me that such a change in the fundamental idea of what an arbitration should be, is essential to any very great further extension of the idea of arbitration.

**People Who Disagree.**  
"I have been much surprised, however, to see how many people there are of ability and force who do not agree with this idea at all, particular people on the other side of the Atlantic. The extraordinary scope of judicial power in this country has accustomed us to see the operations of government and questions arising between sovereign states submitted to judges who apply the test of conformity to established principles and rules of conduct embodied in our constitution. It seems natural and proper to us that the conduct of government effecting substantial rights and not depending upon questions of policy, should be passed upon by the courts when occasion arises. It is easy, therefore, for Americans, to grasp the idea that the same method of settlement should be applied to questions growing out of the conduct of nations and not involving questions of policy.

"In countries, however, where the courts exercise no such power the idea is quite a new one to most people, and, if it is to prevail, there must be a process of education. Such a process will naturally receive its chief impulse in the United States, and I hope your new society will give such an impulse with vigor and accurate direction.

"With kind regards, Elhu Root."  
**Senator Burton.**  
"United States Senate, Washington, Feb. 3, 1910.  
"My Dear Mr. Marburg: I have the strongest desire that your proposed society for the judicial settlement of international disputes may render efficient service. The settlement of controversies between nations in the same general manner as between individuals

must be the adopted policy in promoting the cause of peace and preventing wars. I have always maintained that our own country should take a leading part in this work, and hope for your organization the greatest degree of success.  
"Very respectfully, T. E. Burton."

## SMALL CROWD TO HEAR TEMPLEITES

They talk of Cooperation and Socialism to Court-house Audience.

When an entertainment—something besides a brass band or a medicine show—is advertised as free, with no collection to be taken, it is pretty sure that few persons will venture, especially of a Saturday night. This was proved painfully true Saturday night, when Sydney Newnes Hillyard and Grace Tanquary Hillyard spoke to a handful of El Pasoans at the court-house.

But if the masses had been there, the two strange visitors would have talked far over many heads, so perhaps, it was better so. Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard are apostles of the so-called new thought, members of the Temple Co-operative colony, of Haleson, Cal., and their joint talk, before that handful of citizens, was perhaps the best thing of its kind ever heard in El Paso.

Those who expected to find freaks in the persons of the two templeites were disappointed. They were dressed as ordinary mortals, but spoke, not as ordinary mortals, but in the most perfect of English. Mr. Hillyard, a young Englishman, is a college man, and shows it. His wife is a former Denver newspaper woman, of the intellectual type of woman without the eccentricities. His hair was not long, nor was her hair short.

The Hillyards did not occupy more than an hour of the minute audience's time. But they said a great deal in a quiet, modest way without any waving of hands, or loud exhortations. They only touched in a general way on the creeds of the 50 persons composing the Temple colony, of their belief in symbolism, in cooperation of life, of telepathy. Nothing that was said would jar upon the average thinker of today, except, perhaps, a few predictions, which, through their explanations, were possible enough.

Although they did not explain about themselves personally, Mr. Hillyard is conductor of the educational work of the temple. His wife edits one of the colony periodicals. He is a Socialist. She is an Episcopalian. By this it may be seen that the temple destroys no individuality, in which it differs from other colonization attempts of the age. The Hillyards are making a tour at their own expense. They do not ask people to join their colony. Their work, they explain, is more of a general educational campaign to encourage people to think, especially of the cooperation of life.

The Hillyards did not appear to be discouraged by their almost failure in El Paso. They seemed quite content to talk to the few. In all their unique appearance may be summed up in the word, "refreshing."

## CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 7.—Today is the date for the examination of candidates who desire to be census enumerators. If applicants are before the civil service board, of which C. C. Thomason is the local head. The pay is six dollars a day.

# LAWYERS FEAST ON FOOD AND ORATORY; ALSO DRINK A BIT

Seventh Annual Banquet of El Paso Bar Association Attended Largely on Saturday Night.

Seven years ago, so the story goes, difficulty was experienced in securing a jury in the 34th district court, so 11 jurors were chosen from among members of the legal profession and to fill the twelfth seat, Charles Beisswenger, who used to serve them "Dutch" lunches, was accepted, and they rendered a verdict, but none seem to remember what the verdict was.

However, they were paid for their service and received scrip for their labors. Now lawyers are not used to handling scrip and, not knowing what to do with the paper, decided to pool it and have a banquet and so the first banquet of the Bar association was started with a scrip fund seven years ago.

Saturday night at the St. Regis hotel, the Bar association, increased in numbers more than 20 fold, held its seventh annual banquet. Some of the old timers were present, but there were many young, new faces in the midst of the jolly disciples of Blackstone.

There were speeches, for lawyers love to talk even as they like to eat, and some of them were not impartial to the liquid refreshments served in conjunction with the edibles which weighted down the three large tables in the dining room where president Taft breakfasted on the memorable occasion of his meeting with president Diaz.

**Capt. Beall Toastmaster.**  
Capt. T. J. Beall, toastmaster, to toastmaster, did not change his title to that of toastmaster, for the gridiron was but little in evidence. He commenced by telling those present that he was glad to be present and they assured him that he was not the only one. Then he told a story of a Kentuckian arrested in Pittsburgh, who was anxious to get back to Kentucky, where he could fight in peace.

Following this, he spoke of a Methodist who had joined another church, but objected to the preacher's reading from his notes, saying: "If the preacher prepares his sermons before hand, the devil will know what he is going to say and beat him to it; if he just gets up and speaks as he feels, he does not know what he is going to say until he starts and the devil certainly does not know what he will say, so the preacher has the best of it." The inference was that Capt. Beall had not prepared a set speech; that the devil did not know what he was going to say, and he didn't know what the devil to say.

## Young Men Speak.

Robert T. Neill, who has been county judge on one or two memorable occasions when the regular incumbent has been absent from the city, replied to the toast, "The Junior Bar." He said that the young men were aiming to follow in the wavering, not to say tottering or staggering, footsteps of their elders. Turney and Burges had gained

control of the only water wagon in town and would not let Brack, who came down from New Mexico, ride upon it. The mayor wanted to ride, but Turney and Burges declined to let him. But now, he said, Capt. Brack is riding and Turney and Burges are keeping close to him to keep from getting their feet wet.

E. T. Moore's toast was "The El Paso Bar." Mr. Moore let it be understood that the bar of which he was speaking was composed of the legal fraternity. He said that he believed the bar needed no defense. He said he was one of the younger members of the bar whose trials and tribulations were due chiefly to the lack of trials. He paid tribute to the men who had blazed the way of the legal profession in El Paso and to those who had followed in their footsteps.

## Judge Elyar Speaks.

Then came county judge A. S. Elyar, who it is noticed, has dropped one of his initials. He said in replying to the toast, "Respect for the Court": In these strenuous times of reforms, holding court is, for a county judge, a relaxation, as a county judge in these days in Texas must be an expert in removing bolts, bunions and ingrown toenails and recently people had gone to him to have teeth extracted. He said that he did not believe it necessary to speak of respect for the court, for he knew that such respect had prevented bloodshed, even though Judge Falvey had once adjourned court to see what would happen. He further said that it had been remarked that the time would come when lawyers, instead of studying the law in the case would ascertain the tastes of the judge presiding and then propose a toast to "the judge who agrees with us."

## Goggins on Justice.

Former judge J. M. Goggins was called upon to reply to the toast, "Lawyers, Ministers of Justice, Not Injustice." He said: "It grieves me to think that lawyers will, even in a spirit of jest, say that their business is to serve the interests of their clients regardless of justice, for the first business of a lawyer is to see that justice is done and then to serve his client. There never was a greater fallacy uttered than 'the voice of the people is the voice of God.' Lawyers should and do stand for justice when people try to set it aside. The courts may err, but the fact that the lawyers bow to the opinions of the courts show that they are good citizens.

"I was originally chosen to answer to the toast, 'The Older Members of the Bar' and I want to pay tribute to them. I know that young lawyers sometimes know more laws than the older members. It is really wonderful the knowledge the young lawyers have. I know they know these things because I have examined them recently.

"A lawyer should never forget that he is a member of the noblest profession in life and lawyers have accomplished more for this country than all the other professions combined."

## Capt. Brack Heard From.

This was the last toast on the program, but was insufficient to satisfy the appetites of those who like to hear others talk nearly as well as they like

to talk themselves. Capt. J. A. Brack was then called and said: "Friends, Romans and Countrymen. The earth was good, the people was good, and the drinkin' was good, especially the water, because it was furnished by the receiver of the International Water company, for whom I am the attorney. 'I do not know which is worse, a fool or a knave, but I am inclined to decide in favor of the knave, for you can get rid of him while the fool comes back like a boomerang and strikes you in the back while you are turning the corner. I was born in a log cabin and if the government would stop building warships and use the money for building log cabins, we would have more big men, for a man cannot be great unless he was born in a log cabin.'

W. H. H. Llewellyn, of Las Cruces, fondly spoke of his home town as a suburb of El Paso, and said they were always glad to have El Paso lawyers there and without exception all that he had met there were gentlemen and capable lawyers.

## "Ham" Ward Speaks.

R. H. Ward, who came here a few months ago from San Antonio, said that this was the first bar banquet he had attended in El Paso, but he hoped he would attend many more. He declared that a lawyer was the only man who could be deprived of his right to make a living without a trial by jury and he had but two remedies—one was an appeal and the other was to go to the corner grocery and get drunk.

Former judge J. A. Buckler then recited a story of an Italian who had studied law by reading a book while employed as janitor in a lawyer's office and, finishing his story exhibited a map of the streets leading away from the St. Regis—to enable the guests to get home.

W. H. Burges was not inclined to talk, which is not remarkable considering the fact that he recently engaged in a two hour speech before a jury in the Carpenter case. He said that under the new vagrancy law most of the lawyers were vagrants. Then he invited all lawyers who could, to be present at the next meeting of the Texas Bar association, which will be held at San Angelo the first Monday and Tuesday in July, 1910.

Members of the Juarez bar were then requested to speak, but Maury Kemp announced that they had been compelled to leave in order to catch the last car for home, so the merry meeting adjourned sine die.

## Those Present.

Those present were: P. E. Gardener, W. J. Bryan, J. J. Murphy, P. H. Clarke, W. H. Fryer, Bob Holliday, Adrian Poole, Maurice McKelligan, D. Storms, C. P. Johnson, W. B. Bull, C. A. Kinzel, Robt. Neill, W. H. Winter, T. A. Falvey, U. S. Goen, J. H. McBroom, P. R. Price, Geo. Estes, W. T. Owen, J. E. Bowen, Jos. M. Nealon, E. B. McClintock, Walter Scott, W. M. Petricolas, C. W. Marshall, John Dyer, Ballard Coldwell, Maury Kemp, Sam Gillette, Tom Lea, Harris Walthall, J. L. Driscoll, Jose Escontrias, of Juarez, W. D. Howe, E. B. Elfers, A. S. Elyar, W. B. Ware, Jay Good, E. H. Watson, Frank Morris, A. M. Walthall, G. R. Lessing, J. A. Brack, J. M. Goggins, T. J. Beall, J. A. Buckler, M. W. Stanton, Dan M. Jackson, R. Hanson, W. S. Victor, C. Moore, J. A. Gillette, of Alpine, Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn, of Las Cruces, R. P. Burges, W. H. Burges, Volney M. Brown, E. T. Moore, J. Pierson, of Dallas, Atlas Jones, J. H. Synott, Boykin, Sam M. Thompson, I. C. Dempsey, M. Nagle, S. P. Weisiger, W. W. Bridges.

# \*\*\*\*\* UNION LABOR NOTES. \*\*\*\*\*

As significant of the development of unionism in Texas, the El Paso local Typographical union Sunday afternoon decided to affiliate with the Texas State Federation of Labor. The local union is one of the last in the state to take such action.

Also at Sunday's meeting endorsement of certain international officers were made. William Reilly, of Dallas, was nominated for president. A new local committee on union label is composed of H. S. Maple, chairman, C. W. Outlaw, J. L. Tucker and H. M. Walker.

The newly organized Carpenters' union No. 827, which meets every Friday, has elected officers as follows: President, T. E. Worsham; vice president, V. A. Lane; recording secretary, L. G. Macy; financial secretary, R. C. Light; treasurer, Troop Spencer; conductor, F. C. Standish; warden, W. C. Smith; auditors, John Martina, W. H. Cain, E. L. Radford; trustees, F. Gilmore, F. A. Merrill, J. W. Cull. The new union, the second to be organized in El Paso, now is composed of 132 members, although only 90 men were present at the first meeting.

A special meeting of the Central Labor union will be held tonight. Important business will be discussed.

# ALPINE PEOPLE WITNESS EXCITING RUNAWAY

Alpine, Tex., Feb. 7.—A runaway was witnessed by a large crowd of people on Main street recently, when a horse being driven to a delivery wagon by Nevill McDonnell, became frightened near the Alpine lumber yard. After knocking down a few tie racks and gallery posts near the sidewalk, the wagon was left mixed up with the other wreckage and the horse continued down the street, finally climbing over an automobile and on to the cement walk. Mr. McDonnell was not injured.

A. L. Hanson and party of New Yorkers arrived in Alpine recently in their big auto on their trip from New York to California.

Messrs. W. M. Stockwell and T. T. Lay of El Paso spent a few days in Alpine recently.

C. H. Pehl and family of Llano, Tex., have moved to Alpine, where they will reside in future.

J. W. Barnhart and family have moved to Alpine from Ft. Hancock. Mr. Barnhart formerly resided here, being connected with the railroad.

Arthur Mitchell and H. E. Middleton, of Marfa, were visitors in Alpine lately.

# SIERRA BLANCA NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

Sierra Blanca, Texas, Feb. 7.—Dr. C. McBeth has purchased from Geo. Lackey 566 acres of land, 45 miles north of here.

F. A. Clark has resumed work in the telegraph office here after two months absence, acting relief agent for the G. H. & S. A.

Dr. C. A. McBeth has completed his cottage on the hill and is moving into it today.

A. B. Paschell, of the T. O. ranch, was at El Paso recently.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Love were here from their river ranch recently.

Jno. Parrott went to El Paso recently to arrange to take the census in this community.

Hardy Merriam is here from Van Horn visiting friends.

# A Fine Time To Work Out the Food Problem

The wide spread "shriek" about high prices for meat will induce people to plan meals with more reason and better judgment of food strength and cost.

Many of our strong men, College Athletes and others, learned from actual experience that a vegetarian diet produced better results than a diet including meat.

Many famous names appear in the vegetarian list. Names whose owners are champions and prize winners in their chosen field of athletics.

After all the argument for and against any particular kind of diet, the question can best be solved for the individual by personal experiment.

**AS TO PRICE:—One 15c package of GRAPE-NUTS contains 14 portions, practically ONE CENT each. Sold the same today as this food has always sold. No rise in price. There's a pathway to reasonable economy in food and that's not all—**

# "There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Michigan

Certain it is that those who have never tried it, have some facts to learn by breakfasting this way:

**A LITTLE FRUIT**  
either fresh or stewed

**A dish of GRAPE-NUTS**  
and cream

**A cup of some hot beverage—**  
Postum—Tea—Cocoa  
or Hot Milk  
some bread and butter  
and there you are—

Plenty!  
Plenty!

Plenty!  
for a strong

man, day worker or Brain Worker.

Looks "thin" you say. Our word for it, you will reach lunch time fully sustained—food well digested—head clear and ready for the noon-day meal.

Where is the sustaining power? You ask.

In Grape-Nuts which we believe to be the strongest, most digestible food known.

Five important points should guide the wise selection of food.

Must be made of nourishing ingredients—Grape-Nuts.

Must be easily digested—Grape-Nuts.

Must taste good—Grape-Nuts.

Must be economical—Grape-Nuts.

Must be guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws—Grape-Nuts.